

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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Comment: The prison referred to throughout the report is the Butyrka.

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REPORT

Development of Radio Control Units at MVD Special Object No 14 in Moscow

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ORIGIN

PLACE OBTAINED

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DATE OF CONTENT

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WHERE OBTAINED

PREPARED 30 August 1954

REFERENCES

ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE) 1 - one list on ditto

REMARKS

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1. In late March 1947, a group was composed at Bautzen of 37 German high frequency experts and gyroscope technicians who had been taken prisoners. Otto Schmidt, former chief of the development laboratory for army radio sets of the C Lorenz Firm, headed this group of which Christian Sorge, former technical manager of the Friessecke & Hoepfner Firm, became deputy chief. Otto Schmidt informed the group of the Soviet plan according to which they were to develop radio sets at Radeberg, Saxony which, in turn, would considerably improve their situation. Even before a development order had been received, long lists had to be prepared of the laboratory equipment required. Colonel Ivanov (fnu) interrogated the prisoners in reference to the personal history they had turned in previously and asked them whether they were willing to work loyally for the USSR. In respect to the Soviet promises, all members of the group accepted this offer. In early July, the group and five additional convicts from Torgau were deported to the Moscow Butyrka Prison.
2. In August 1947, seven men of the group were transferred from the prison and in late September 1947, 29 convicts were transferred to a new small camp in Novogorsk. In February 1948, a second group composed of 25 German prisoner experts arrived at Novogorsk. This group

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and also been detained at Butyrka Prison from which place five men had been transferred to an undetermined destination. The Novogorsk man administration and the guards were personnel from Butyrka Prison

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3. The Germans worked in an MVD institute on 228 Leningrad Chaussee in Moscow where in 1948 they started to establish laboratories under Soviet supervision. The only available installations of the institute still under construction included desks and in each room very large marble switch boards. Prior to 1948, work conditions at the institute were extremely bad and there were months when even the wrapping paper used for writing was extremely rare. In order to familiarize themselves with the more or less new field of radar remote controls, the German experts were given individual copies of American magazines, for example Proceedings of the Institute of Radio Engineers and of Electronics. In 1948, the only instruments available were captured German equipment to be salvaged. An old worn mechanical lathe in the laboratory workshop was almost the only tool available. By the end of 1949, however, much equipment had arrived, which primarily included measuring instruments, individual parts received with lend lease deliveries [redacted] shipments from the so-called Peoples Democracies and, to an increasing degree, also Soviet products. Many instruments were produced by the technicians at the institute.
4. In 1949 and 1950, intensive activities were conducted to develop a remote control system. The project was initiated by Major Sergey Baniya, the former MVD Minister's son, who had studied in Germany and frequently visited the institute during the time. The remote control system was to guide an anti ship projectile launched from an aircraft. The projectile was equipped with one receiver unit of a comparatively low degree of sensitivity and a backward pointing antenna which was to keep it on a guide beam produced by an airborne 2-centimeter radar set and with a highly sensitive target seeking receiver unit with forward pointing antenna. The overall layout of the projectile was developed by about 30 men of the group headed by O Schmidt and C Sorge. In July 1949, Schmidt and Sorge were replaced by Karl Scheinmeister and Dr Fritz Klaiber allegedly because they were unqualified. Most of the second group headed by Heinz Beier and Heinz Grosse worked on the development of the radar receiver for the carrier plane. Electro mechanical control instruments for projectile and carrier plane were developed by Bruno Golecki and other German experts. All groups were to keep strict secrecy even toward each other.
5. Ingenieur Vermehren and another expert developed a broad band amplifier for the rear receiver unit of the projectile. The amplifier measured about 25 x 100 x 280 mm and was equipped among others with 6 H 6 and 6 J 6 type tubes. The quality of the tubes produced by the Berlin Oberspreewerk was very poor and particularly insufficient for experimental purposes. [redacted] the poor quality Soviet made tubes were rarely used.
6. The Laboratory model of the guide unit was completed in late 1949 or early 1950 when the institute was visited by the Navy Minister. Consequently the Germans were ordered to produce five additional models which, with the assistance of the Soviet main workshop, were completed by May 1950. During this period about 50 Soviet engineers, technicians and mechanics came to the institute for instructions.
7. Between May 1950 and February 1951, the German experts were primarily involved in the development and production of various measuring and testing instruments and a general testing installation for the remote control system developed at the institute. Series of 20 to 25 units of measuring and testing instruments were produced for remote control systems, probably developed at another place. [redacted] these testing and measuring instruments were unsuitable for the system developed at the institute, and the Germans, therefore, believed that an additional group working in the same field had developed a related system for which the testing equipment was designed.

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8. Before they were repatriated in November 1951, the German experts had to turn in all written and printed records which were tied up and marked with the pertinent name and stored in a cabinet.

9. In August 1950, the German prisoners working at the institute were transferred from Novogorsk to Krasnogorsk camp near Moscow. By February 1951, first two and later 11 men of the group were jailed. On 15 February 1951, the remaining 38 men who continued to work at the institute were asked to sign a four-year contract for work as free experts. Two of these years were to be spent on secret development and the other two years for work in a civilian field. Three men who had refused to sign the contract were transferred to Ilnskaya camp from which they were repatriated in November 1951 together with 11 Germans who had been released from prison.

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10. On 17 February 1951, these 35 Germans who had signed the contract were transferred to Vozakino settlement near Moscow where they joined a larger group headed by Dr Buschbeck and their families. It was learned that they continued to work at the MVD Institute with the Buschbeck group.

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Comment: For list of personnel of special object No 14 in Moscow, see Annex.

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Annex

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German and Soviet Personnel at MVD Special Object No 14 in MoscowSoviet Management

Director Major Sergey Beriya
 Technical manager Colonel Professor Kusenko (fnu)
 Personnel manager Major General Kravshenko (fnu)
 Deputy Lt Col Yarmuldinov (fnu)
 Captain Fanfilov (fnu) who was chief in charge
 of the Schmidt Group and Captain Kutyenov (fnu)
 who was in charge of the groups headed by Golecki
 and Golecki were subordinate to Lt Col Yarmuldinov (fnu)
 Radio engineer Sergey Kisitsin (fnu) from Kiev worked on antenna development
 until 1949.

German Experts Working at the InstituteFirst Group which arrived in Novogorok in late September 1947

Name	Title or Profession	Former Position or Home Town
Otto Schmidt	engineer	Lorenz Firm in Berlin and temporarily Radeberg/Saxony (In October 1950, Schmidt was arrested because he charged with being responsible for the critical situation in the camp).
Christian Sorge	diplom ingenieur	technical manager of the Friesecke & Hoepfner Firm in Berlin
Gerhard Bartio	electro expert	Nakel/Posen and at last Riegen
Alfred Balwegge *	engineer	manager of the AEG/FAO, Berlin
Kurt Eichner	designing engineer	Berlin S & H/Zentral Labor
Max Forbach	diplom ingenieur	AEG Berlin
Arthur Geeb *	designing engineer	Berlin Telefunken Tube Plant
Hans Goldberg	diplom ingenieur	Opta Radio, Leipzig. Goldberg was a convict
Herbert Grabow	designing engineer	Lorenz, Berlin
Karl Hegermann	designer	SAM, Berlin
Werner Hoeffly	technician	DVL, Berlin Adlershof
Fritz Klaiber	doctor ingenieur	Berlin S & H/Zentral Labor. He refused to sign a work contract.
Matz (fnu) *	engineer	Berlin S & H and temporarily Warsaw
Heinrich Mueller	Dr Phil Studienrat	Brandenburg
Walter Paul *	diplom ingenieur	Klangfilm Berlin
Theodor Reh	engineer	had a radio mechanical workshop in Ehrenfriedersdorf/Erzgebirge
Hans Rombach	engineer	Telefunken, Berlin. He was transferred to the prison hospital in March 1948.

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Karl Otto Scheinmeister	physicist	AEG/FAO, Berlin
Gerrard Schiller	designing engineer	SAM (?), Berlin
Karl Schirge	engineer	Reich-Rundfunk Gesellschaft, Berlin
Erich Schran *	engineer	Lorons, Berlin
Hans Seemann	engineer	Zeiss-Jena
Karner Senger	Diplom Ingenieur	former AEG, Danzig
Wilhelm Strauss	Diplom Ingenieur	Neufeldt & Kuhnke, Kiel
Heinz Stresau	designer	Opto-Radio, Berlin
Walter Thrun *	Doctor Ingenieur	Air Ministry and former Reichs- Rundfunk Gesellschaft, Berlin
Arnold Vent *	Diplom Ingenieur	Lorenz, Berlin
Edgar Vermehren	engineer	Telefunken, Berlin. He refused to sign a work contract.
Hans Wittmann	engineer	Reichs-Rundfunk Gesellschaft, Berlin

The following members of the group were transferred from Butyrka Prison to an undetermined destination.

Erich Appelt	Diplom Ingenieur expert for plastic materials	Gablonz, Czechoslovakia
Alfred Huelse (Huebner)	Diplom Ingenieur	AEG, Berlin
Hans Koppert	engineer	Telefunken Tube Plant, Berlin lived in Ransdorf
Wilhelm Peetsch	Diplom Ingenieur	Frankfurt/Oder, present residence Coburg
Reinrich Wehl	Diplom Ingenieur	present residence 46 Bennigshofer Strasse, Dortmund-Herde
Willi Witte	engineer	Physisch-Technische Reichsanstalt, Berlin, former residence in Reinickendorf
Engel (fru)	engineer	Hydrowerk, Berlin

Second Group which arrived at Novosibirsk in February 1948

Chief in charge of the section for receiver units in the carrier plane:

Hanns Beier	engineer	Telefunken, Berlin
Hanns Grosse	Doctor Ingenieur	Berlin and Weimar (convict)

Chief in charge of the section for electro mechanical control units:

Hanns Golecki	engineer	Luftfahrtgeratetechnik in Hannover, near Berlin
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His staff included:

Kurt Berner	physicist	S & N/Zentral Labor, Berlin
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Walter Berninger	foreman	Stassfurt Rundfunk Gesellschaft
Heinrich Bieschke	mechanic	Calena Farm, Berlin
Heinz Conrad	radio mechanic	Frissecke & Hoepfner, Berlin
Herbert Domnik *	Diplom Ingenieur	technical manager of the Reichs-Rundfunk Gesellschaft, Berlin
Wilhelm Fischer	Doctor Ingenieur	DVL, Berlin-Adlershof
Ernst Fritzsche	engineer	manager of the Lorenz Plant, Berlin
Heinrich Geismann	Diplom Ingenieur	Berlin (convicted and transferred in the second half of 1948)
Walter Heid *	engineer	Berlin, present residence Ulm/Donau
Kurt Hielscher	Doctor Ingenieur	Askania, Berlin
Otto Kalbitz	designing engineer	S & M Zentral Labor, Berlin (died in May 1948)
Roland Kehse	plant engineer	Jaroslau, Berlin
Ulrich Knoch	Diplom Ingenieur	Berlin (convict)
Walter Kranrich	Diplom Ingenieur	AEG, Berlin
Hans Krautzig	radio mechanic	Cottbus, (convict)
Walter Kuhfeld	engineer	Hollasch Gesellschaft, Dessau
Karl Lehrbach *	mechanic	Berlin-Lichterfelde, was released to Stuttgart
Karl Mornhinweg	Diplom Ingenieur	Junkers, Dessau (refused to sign a work contract)
Kurt Mueller	radio mechanic	Berlin (convict)
Hans Schumma	designing engineer	Telefunken, Berlin, (died in Klinskaya on 13 June 1951)
Walter Spach *	Doctor Ingenieur	Erfurt
Ernst Stein	Professor Doktor Mathematics	Dresden

The following members of the group were transferred from Butyrka Prison:

Buriles (fmu)	Diplom Ingenieur	because of sickness
Angriek (fmu)	Postnat	Reichspost, Berlin
Harbert Eggert	foreman	experimental workshop of Lorenz, Berlin
Grossmann (fmu)	director	AEG Tele Plant, Berlin Oberkorn- wiede
Mordstock (fmu)	engineer	Lorenz, Berlin

* Eleven persons who on 3 February 1951 were jailed from Brammugast camp and were released to Klinskaya camp in early February 1951 from where they were repatriated in November 1951. All the others were transferred to Voyakino on 17 February 1951, where they joined the scientists listed below.

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Dr Ing Werner Buschbeck

Telefunken, Berlin

Elszig (fmu)

Dahl (fmu)

Dr Fg_ultsch

Telefunken, Berlin

Friedrich (fmu)

Gutmann (fmu)

Heilbronn (fmu)

Herzog (fmu)

Dr Joswig (fmu)

Helmut Kummer

Stassfurt Rundfunk Gesellschaft

Baumann (fmu)

(died in early 1953)

Orlowski (fmu)

Heinrich Pingel

Askania, Berlin

Dr Rogge (fmu)

DVL, Berlin Adlershof

Ruhwald or Radewald (fmu)

Schoenfeld (fmu)

Berlin Ruesenick

Dr Stolpe (fmu)

Tampel (fmu)

DVL, Berlin Adlershof

Zellden (fmu)

DVL, Berlin Adlershof

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